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The Stomach of Migrating Salmon.—An interesting study of the histological changes which the digestive tracts of salmon undergo during the migrations of these fishes from salt to fresh water, and the reverse, has been made by G. L. Gullard.¹ At about the time the salmon begin to ascend the rivers, or even before, their digestive tracts are affected by a desquamative catarrh by which most of the digestive epithelium is shed. After the fish have reached the high waters and laid their eggs, the stomach reassumes its normal epithelium, and on their return to the sea the epithelium of the intestine is regenerated. The desquamation is evidently not directly or indirectly dependent on the action of fresh water, for it may occur in fish that are still in salt water. It is more probably associated with changes in the feeding habits of the fish correlated with the breeding season.

G. H. P.

Terminology of the Central Nervous System.—The Association of American Anatomists has issued in the form of a pamphlet the majority and minority reports of its committee on anatomical nomenclature. The reports deal with the terminology of the central nervous system. The majority report, after a historical summary, discusses briefly four categories of terms: first, twenty-three terms common to the list of the committee's secretary and that of the Anatomische Gesellschaft; secondly, seventy-eight terms common to both lists, but with slightly different usages; thirdly, fifteen terms largely different in the two lists, but receiving considerable American support; and, finally, two hundred and fifty-nine terms differing more or less from those adopted by any other organization. The majority report is obviously a radical measure, and it is against this side of it that the minority report is directed. While the reports contain some happy suggestions as to changes in particular terms, and much that is valuable on the principles of a logical and convenient nomenclature, they differ from each other so radically that anything approaching the adoption of a uniform system on the part of the committee would seem well-nigh impossible.

G. H. P.

Processus Odontoideus Atlantis Hominis.—In 126 atlas vertebrae examined by Dr. E. Funke,² two were found to have what may be

¹ Gullard, G. L. The Minute Structure of the Digestive Tract of the Salmon, and the Changes which Occur in it in Fresh Water. *Anatomischer Anzeiger*, Bd. xiv, pp. 441-455.

² Funke, E. Ueber einen Processus Odontoideus Atlantis Hominis. *Anatomischer Anzeiger*, Bd. xiv, pp. 385-390.